

THE Caledonian

No. 9130. EDINBURGH,

THEATRE ROYAL.

By Desire of His Grace the

DUKE of BUCLEUGH, Captain-General, and of the President and Council of the Royal Company of ARCHERS, On MONDAY Evening next, will be presented a Comedy called, *The SCHOOL FOR WIVES.*

With an ADDITIONAL SCENE.

Belville, Mr. WOODS;

General Savage, Mr. BAILEY.

And Leon, Mr. CAUTHERLEY.

Mrs. Belville, Mrs. MONTAGUE;

Miss Leon, (with a Song) Mrs. HITCHCOCK;

And Miss Walsingham, Miss SMITH.

To which (by particular desire) will be added,

THE MAYOR OF GARRAT.

Written by SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq.

Major Sturgeon, Mr. WILKINSON;

Jerry Sack, Mr. BAILEY.

And Mrs. Sack, Mr. SHIELD.

N. B. On TUESDAY Evening, *The School for Scandal*, with the new Pantomime of *Harlequin Sorcerer*, with Alterations. And on WEDNESDAY the 15th, (by particular desire) *The Brothers*, with *The Touchstone*, &c. being the last time of Mr. WILKINSON's performing this scene.

M. MARCUCCI, who had been regularly instructed, from an early period of life, by the best Masters in Europe, in the Art of DANCING, with a view to follow it as a profession, has not only had the honour to teach the children of some of the first families in this country for several years, but also the good fortune of their countenance and protection. So far, therefore, it is from her intention to leave this City, or give up teaching, as has been industriously reported, that she has desired her Brother, who was also regularly bred to that profession, to come to Edinburgh before next winter, in order that they may carry on that part of genteel education more completely, and that she may have it in her power to express the gratitude she owes to her friends more fully than words can do.

MR PELLOUIN,

A native of France, who has been in the practice of teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE for some time past.

OFFERS his Services to the Nobility and Gentry in Musselburgh, Inveresk, and the country around, and humbly flatters himself he will give satisfaction to such Ladies and Gentlemen as are pleased to be educated under his direction, in that genteel branch of Literature.

He will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at their own houses, at hours most convenient for them; and such as chuse will be instructed at his lodgings, at Mr Veitch's in Newbigging, near Musselburgh, where messages to him may be directed.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ENSIGNCY in the Seventy-first Regiment.

Apply to James Ferrier writer to the signet.

A FURNISHED LODGING in the New

Town, east side of St David's Street, entering by the Mews Lane, to be LET, for three months certain, or longer time, as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately.

The House consists of parlour and drawing-room, two bed-chambers, a bed-closet, two servants rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar, and other conveniences.

The House to be seen every day from twelve till two o'clock. And, for further particulars, apply to James Clephan wright, Shoemaker's Land, Canongate.

A COUNTRY HOUSE.

TO SELL,

THE Old House of PENSTON, from one to six years, five miles from Haddington, upon the Edinburgh road, with a good garden and a park of three acres. The stage-coach passes to and from Edinburgh every day; and there is good coal within a quarter of a mile. Apply to Provost Thomson at Haddington.

BRUNTSFIELD HUTT,

TO be LET, and may be entered to immediately, at the head of Bruntsfield Links, with or without a large room in the garden, at the back thereof, stable, &c.

A good tenant will find every encouragement, by applying at Mr. Brown's warehouse, Lawn market.

Not to be repeated.

To be LET furnished, and may be possessed immediately.

THE House of TRINITY LODGE, near Newhaven, pleasantly situated on the sea shore, consisting of three public rooms, and five bed-chambers, besides servants apartments and office houses; a good garden, and with or without five acres of grass included. Apply to Mr. Johnston in the Exchange.

HOUSE of MERCHISTON to LET, and LANDS to be SOLD.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitunday first, the Mansion-house of MERCHISTON, within fifteen minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh. It is fit to accommodate a large family, and has suitable offices of every kind, with a well stocked pigeon-house.

Also to be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands of MERCHISTON, consisting of about 38 Scots acres; or to be feued in lots, as purchasers shall incline.

For particulars apply to John Gordon clerk to the signet.

LEVEN LODGE,

TO be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, and entered to at Whitunday first, together with a Stable, Coach-house, Brew-house, fixed copper, and pump-well, a bathing-room neatly fitted up, and other offices.

Along with the Lodging, which is fit to accommodate a large family, and contains one room thirty feet long, and fourteen feet high, will be let the GARDEN and small PARK thereto adjoining, consisting together of about three acres. The garden is mostly surrounded with a brick wall of about ten feet high, and is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

The premises lie within twenty minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, within the toll-bar at Wright's Houses, have easy access for foot passengers by the Meadow, and for carriages by the West Port, and may be seen every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from eleven to two o'clock.

For particulars apply at the house, or to James Saunders, writer to the signet, Castlehill.

SALE of BROAD CLOTHS at ALLOA.

UPON Tuesday the fourth day of April next, there will be exposed to sale, by public roup, in the shop of Messrs. Haig and Alexander, merchants in Alloa, a Large Affortment of Broad Cloths, Shal-loons, Timmies, Durants, Poppins, Sattins, Crapes, Thickets, Hair-shaggs, Lassings, Velvets, Flannels, Napkins, Stockings, Gloves, Hats, Twift and Metal Buttons, Tapes, Ribbons, a quantity of Run, and various other articles.

The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all the goods are sold off; and ready money to be paid for every article.

THE Creditors of Messrs. HAIG and ALEXANDER, merchants in Alloa, are required immediately to lodge their claims and grounds of debt, with depositions on the verity thereof, with Alexander Birnie writer in Alloa, trustee upon their sequestrated estate; certifying such who fail, that they will not be entitled to any share in the first dividend.

ALEX. BIRNIE.



Mercury

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1780.

TOY-SHOP,

Next door to the Entry of the EXCHANGE, Edinburgh. JOHNSTON and ALSTON have collected, on the spot, from the first artificers in the kingdom, a large affortment of the following, amongst many other Goods; and as they are resolved to sell them on the very lowest terms, they hope to enjoy the continuance of public favour. Commissions will be executed with the strictest honour.

THE GOODS ARE,

A very large affortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's dressing-boxes and travelling cases. A few neat watches. Message-cards, ink-stands, & ink-pots; playing cards and back-gammon tables.

Quadrille boxes and counters. Steel, fire and back collars, for young Ladies. Cloaths, hat, teeth, and buckle broaches.

Gold bracelet and shirt buckles. Gold rings of all different kinds. Gold-lockets, bracelets, & shirt-pins. A great variety of smelling-bottles, in gold, silver, and tortoise-shell.

Picktooth, etc., and lancet cases, in ditto.

Seals, set in gold and pinchbeck gilt.

A compleat affortment of gilt ditto, in cyphers.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's pocket and memorandum books, embroidered, & in Turkey leather. Ladies' needle-books and pin-cushion boxes.

Silk purses, plain and embroidered, & purse-summers of all kinds. Snuff-boxes, in great variety. Silver pencil-cases and pencils.

Silk, hair, steel, and gilt watch-chains for Ladies & Gentlemen. Trinkets, hooks, and keys, for watches.

Silver and metal thimbles, tortoise-shell, pearl, ivory, and indented knotting shuttles.

Tambour handles, and needles, netting needles and pins, and steel and pearl hat-pins.

Tortoise-shell, boxwood, ivory, & horn combs.

Pen-knives & scissars, of all kinds. Spectacles for all ages, and cases for ditto.

Opera glasses, concave spectacles, reading glasses, and telescopes.

Great choice of walking-canes, with gold and gilt heads; sticks and whips of all kinds.

Hair, silk, silver, and gold wrought cane-strings.

N. B. All sorts of Silver and Jewellery Work, and Hair-Pieces, done in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice.

The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver; likewise Silver Plate exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED,

A HOUSE-CARPENTER and a COOPER, for the WEST INDIES.—As encouragement, they will go with the person whom they are to serve, who will leave this country in a few weeks.—Enquire at William Fettes merchant, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

by KELSO and NEWCASTLE, to GLASGOW, about twenty minutes walk from the Cross of Edinburgh. The House consists of a hall, dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers and closets, and two sleeping rooms without fires, a house-keeper's room, kitchen, scullery, cellar, and servants room. There is also a milk-house, wash-house, laundry, stable for four horses, a coach-house for two carriages, a back-court, coal-yard, and water-pipe. A cow's grass can be furnished, if wanted; and some furniture, at present in the house, can either be allowed to remain, or taken away.

For further particulars, enquire at William Leslie writer to the signet.

Mr. Leslie has also power to treat for a private sale of the premises, and the LANDS of North Merchiston; to whom any person desiring to purchase them may apply.

HOUSE and OFFICE HOUSES to be LET or SOLD.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, the House of NORTH MERCHISTON, situated upon the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about twenty minutes walk from the Cross of Edinburgh. The House consists of a hall, dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers and closets, and two sleeping rooms without fires, a house-keeper's room, kitchen, scullery, cellar, and servants room. There is also a milk-house, wash-house, laundry, stable for four horses, a coach-house for two carriages, a back-court, coal-yard, and water-pipe. A cow's grass can be furnished, if wanted; and some furniture, at present in the house, can either be allowed to remain, or taken away.

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FINE RIGA LINT-SEED.

LATELY imported into Leith, a quantity of FINE RIGA LINT-SEED, in sheeted barrels. Two barrels are equal to a Dutch hoghead. As this lintseed is of a remarkable fine quality, and answers well with most soils in Scotland, it cannot fail of producing a plentiful and good crop of lint; and will be sold by applying to ALEXANDER MOURRAY, at the Truifees Office, Edinburgh.

ROUP of HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD on Tuesday the 21st instant, THE WHOLE HOUSE, FURNITURE which belonged to the late Mr. John Dalrymple, within his house in Queen-street, New Town.

The furniture is elegant and new, and there is a large affortment of good bed and table LINENS, with several fashionable pieces of Silver Plate.

After the roup of the furniture, there will be sold several quantities of WINES, a particular note of which will be shown by the clerk, of the roup.

To be LET for at least from Whitunday next,

THAT commodious and well frequented INN, called the PRESS, being the only inn where chaises are kept, between Berwick and Dunbar, with about 160 acres of land lying around the inn, all well inclosed, and at present possessed by George Redpath.

As also, The Farm of PRESS, being between 400 and 500 acres, likewise possessed by said George Redpath, and partly inclosed. The lands are of a deep and excellent quality. They lie in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, are near the means of improvement, being about four miles from Eyemouth, and twelve from Berwick. Any person or persons inclining to take a lease of the premises, either jointly or separately, may apply to Sir John Home of Renton, Baronet, the proprietor, or to John Renton writer in Eyemouth, his factor.

To be SOLD, in the village of Inveresk, north side of the street.

A Gentle commodious HOUSE, consisting of twelve fire rooms, kitchen, and cellars, dovecot, stable for five horses, and all other offices suitable for the house; with a garden.

Also ninety Scots acres of Land, all inclosed, of which the purchaser of the house may have what quantity he chooses.

The house to be seen every lawful day, betwixt the hours of twelve and two.

For further particulars enquire at Mr. Mitchelson writer to the signet, Carburier's close, Edinburgh, or Mr. Chittie, the proprietor, in Inveresk.

Not to be repeated.

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DALHOUSIE BLEACHFIELD 1780.

Five miles south from Edinburgh. WILLIAM DOUGLAS bleaches (in the safest manner) at the prices as formerly, viz. all plain linen, yard wide or under.

Wove in a 900 reed at 2 d. per yard. 1000, 2 d. 1100 and 1200, 3 d. 1300 and 1400, 3 d. 1500 and 1600, 4 d. 1700 and all above, 5 d.

Tweeds, damasks, and cambrics, 4 d. Drapers, cottons, & lawns, 3 d. Cloth lines below 800, half white, at 1 d. halfpenny per yard.

All cloth above yard wide to pay in proportion.

Cloth is taken in at Edinburgh by Messrs. Andrew Gillespie, upholsterer, above the City Guard; George Boyd, cloth merchant, Lawn-market; John Wilson, bookbinder, foot of President's stairs; Robert Smith, merchant, opposite Fountain well; Patrick Jackson, merchant, head of Chalmers close; William Bridges, grocer, head of Canongate; Alexander Thompson, merchant, foot of old fish-market; Peter Smith, shoemaker, foot of Forrester's Wynd; Alexander Ross, merchant, Grass-market; Duncan McRae, weaver in Siennies; Mrs. Anderson, Chapel-street; William Haldane, mason, Nicolson's-street; New Key Leith; John Douglas, merchant, Pittenweem; Andrew Johnston, merchant, Anstruther; Convenor Brown, wright, Crail; John Cathie, merchant, in Multiborough; Benjamin Simpson, merchant, Dalkeith; James Kinaird, weaver, ditto; William Wood, shoemaker, Coldstream; John Hunter, weaver, in Middleton; Baillie Bishop, mercantile in Peebles; Andrew Ballantine, merchant, West Linton; John Niven, weaver in Penywick; John Martin, gardiner in Loanhead; Laurence Smith, Liberton-kirk; and at the Bleachfield, where great care shall be taken.

ADJOURNMENT of the sale of Mess. COLVILLE's LANDS.

AT the desire of several of their creditors, the Truife

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, March 6.

LIETENANT OAKES, of his Majesty's ship the Prince George, arrived yesterday in the forenoon with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney and Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at sea, the 15th of February 1780.

PLEASE to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 13th instant I left the Bay of Gibraltar, with his Majesty's fleet under my command; the Marlborough, Invincible, and Defence arrived the same day, after conducting the victuallers and store-ships to Mahon; during their passage to and from that Island they had not met with or heard of any of the enemy's ships cruising in those seas. In the evening his Majesty's ship the Triton joined me in the Gut, after having conducted the convoy and the money he was charged with safe into the port of Mahon, where he had remained two days, and then proceeded to join me with the Governor's dispatches: he reports to me, that every thing in that island was in perfect security and order.

Their Lordships will please to observe, by the correspondence between the Spanish Admiral, the General who commands the Spanish forces before Gibraltar, and myself, that I had given orders for the embarkation of Monsieur Langara to take place for England, upon the English prisoners not being delivered up.

On the morning of the intended embarkation the Spanish General sent notice, that the English prisoners were on their way to St Roch; that he had received positive orders from his Sovereign to treat them with the highest respect and attention; that the Court of Madrid were truly sensible of the humanity and urbanity with which their officers and men had been treated; directing him and the Viceroy of the province, and all his Catholic Majesty's officers, to treat the English officers with the greatest civility and kindness.

The Spanish Admiral, after having sent me his letter, acquainting me with his extreme ill state of health, and the dangerous condition of his wounds, not then healed, as likewise the General of the Spanish army's letter to him of that morning, wherein he mentioned the express orders of his Catholic Majesty relative to the treatment and respect he was to shew to the British officers on his receiving them at St Roch, and conducting them to Gibraltar; I thought it a most proper time to add to that generous treatment, which had made so great an impression on the Court of Madrid and the Spanish nation, by releasing the Spanish Admiral and the Spanish officers upon their parole of honour, signed by the Admiral and all the Spanish officers.

None of the common prisoners had been released, but such as were wounded or extremely sick, for which receipts were given; all the others, except 500, which are left at Gibraltar to be exchanged for British subjects, are now on board the fleet on their passage to England.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Prince George at sea, the 2d of March, 1780.

THEIR Lordships will receive herewith Sir George Rodney's dispatches, with a journal of the proceedings of the fleet since it has been put under my command; by which they will see, that I sailed from Gibraltar the 14th of Feb. with Sir G. Rodney, who kept me with him till the 18th ult, when he made the signal for separating, and parted company, leaving me with the command of the fleet and Spanish prizes, except such ships as were ordered to proceed with him to the place of his destination. Nothing material happened till the 23d about one o'clock, when we fell in with a French convoy, consisting of two sixty-four gun ships, two large store-ships armé en Flotte, a frigate, and about thirteen sail of vessels bound to the Mauritius: They were so much on their guard, that before we could see them from the deck, except one, and of that only the head of her top-sails, they made sail from us: The signal for a general chase was made immediately, and the Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothee, of 64 guns and seven hundred men, about one o'clock in the morning, and took her without losing a man. She is commanded by Mons. Chilot, who I find was the commanding officer of the expedition: The whole convoy are, on the King's account, loaded with warlike stores and troops: The Prothee and Ajax, both of 64 guns, having money on board amounting to about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The Marlborough has taken a snow with warlike stores, and the Apollo, who parted company in chase the morning we saw them, has also taken one. The Invincible, Bienfaisant and Triton have just now joined with another small prize of the same convoy; the rest must have bore away in the early part of the evening; they were several hours that even the headmost ships did not see any of them.

3d March, Three o'clock.

WE have just made Scilly; I therefore dispatch the Apollo to Plymouth to give their Lordships the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the squadron under my command.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, March 6.

This day, in the House of Lords, Lord Shelburne, after a speech of near an hour and a half, made the following motion: "Whereas the Marquis of Carmarthen was dismissed from his employment of the Lieutenantcy of the East Riding of the county of York, on the morning of that day, when his opinion to support with his vote a motion that was made in this House on the 8th day of February last, was well known; and whereas the Earl of Pembroke was likewise dismissed from the Lieutenantcy of the county of Wilts soon after he gave his vote on the same question, which office of Lieutenantcy has been at all times important, but more particularly so under the present constitution of the militia; and whereas no cause has been suggested or communicated to either of the said Noble Lords for such dismissal, this House therefore hath every ground to believe that the same had reference to their conduct in Parliament: It is therefore moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that he will be graciously pleased to acquaint this House, whether he has been advised, and by whom, to dismiss the said two Noble Lords, or either of them, from their said employments, for their conduct in Parliament."

The Noble Lords who spoke on the above motion were, Lords Osborne, Pembroke, Abingdon, Stormont, Radnor, Effingham, Denbigh, Rockingham, Temple, President, Craven, Duke of Richmond, Lord Hillsborough, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chancellor, Lord Camden, and Duke of Devonshire. At length the House divided,

Contents for the motion,

Proxies, 8

Non-votes against it,

Proxies, 25

Non-votes in favour of it,

Proxies, 25

Non-votes against the motion,

Proxies, 25

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, March 6.

This day, a petition from the county of Gloucester was presented to the House of Commons, by Sir William Guise; which, he said, contained the sentiments of the people in general of that county. The petition had for its object the reduction of the influence of the Crown, and the proper expenditure of the public money. These were objects of so much importance, that he durst not himself his constituents would experience the serious attention of that House on the occasion.

Mr Chuter, the other member for Gloucester-shire, begged, that the House would not suppose that he approved of the petition; and he would take it upon him to say, there were many other persons in that county who were of his opinion.

The petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Beauchamp moved, that his bill, relative to insolvent debtors, should be referred to a private committee up stairs, in order to have the blanks filled up; and that being reduced to such form, that it might become perfectly intelligible to every man, it should be reprinted, and circulated through the country, in order to afford persons, in the most distant parts of the kingdom, an opportunity of stating their objections to the House, if any they should have, before the bill should be referred to a committee of the whole House. As to the petitions that had been laid before the House against the bill, he looked upon them to be rather the petitions of the Hon. Gentleman in his eye (Mr Barrow) than of those persons whose names were annexed to them. That gentleman had spread an alarm through the country, and represented the bill, not as it really was; but as he himself had conceived it to be.

Much trivial conversation ensued, in which Lord Ongley, Lord George Gordon, and Mr Barrow, again expressed their disapprobation of the bill. When the question was put, they determined to divide the House. A division took place accordingly, which ended in a grand triumph to Lord Beauchamp, whose motion was supported by almost the whole House.

As soon as this division was over,

Mr T. Luttrell made to the House a most serious and solemn complaint against Lord North. He said, that from his general conduct in Parliament, and the approbation it had met with from his constituents, he never had entertained the least doubt, till Christmas, but he should be returned again to Parliament for Milbourne Port, at the next general election. However, since that time, he had learned, to his astonishment, that the noble Lord had been tampering with the burghs, and particularly with a Mr Medlicot, who is possessed of a very large property in that burgh, and, consequently, of considerable influence. This poor gentleman, he said, had been beset by as many tempters as St Anthony had been by devils in the desert: They had, indeed, a good deal of trouble to prevail; for he had sustained a siege of six months, before he had surrendered to them: He, however, at last, made a very honourable, or, at least, lucrative capitulation; and had such terms from the noble Lord, as became a man who had the honour to sit at the Head of the Treasury. The burgh was delivered up to him in consideration of the golden terms that had been offered. This was an attack upon the freedom of election in general; but it was particularly levelled at him, for he could prove to the House, that an agent of the noble Lord had declared, that, at all events, Mr Luttrell should not be returned to Parliament at the next general election; and that the Minister would pursue him to, and oppose him at, every burgh for which he should venture to stand candidate. To be selected from a minority of near two hundred, and singled out for Ministerial persecution, was, in his opinion, an honour to him, though he was obliged, as a member of Parliament, to complain of practices which tended to overturn the freedom of debate in Parliament, by making it dangerous for any man to speak his sentiments, when he should thereby draw down upon himself the full weight of Ministerial vengeance. There was not an article of which he accused the noble Lord, which he could not bring home to him. One of his witnesses had appeared in a variety of characters for the noble Lord: He had been sometimes his tenant; sometimes his steward; sometimes his agent; sometimes his attorney; and sometimes his recruiting sergeant.

The Hon. member then concluded with moving to the following purport: "That complaint having been made to the House, by a member, in his place, that several undue and corrupt practices had been used by the Right Hon. Lord North, first Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, or by others, acting as his agents, relative to the sending of members to serve in Parliament, for the burgh of Milbourne Port, in the county of Somerset; the said complaint he takes into consideration on Wednesday evening; and that evidence be then heard at the bar, in support of the complaint."

Lord North expressed the utmost astonishment at a charge, the subject matter of which he had never heard a syllable of till that moment. Mr Medlicot was indeed a country neighbour, with whom he had but a slight acquaintance; but in his life he had never made any bargain with him relative to the borough of Milbourne Port. The hon. gentleman charged him with a design to persecute; he assured him it was a design which he never had the least intention of forming. If he had intended to have removed the hon. gentleman from his seat for that borough, it would have been a daring attempt, and highly criminal (said his Lordship ironically,) to supplant a gentleman, whose residence in Milbourne Port, whose family connections, and whose estate lying in it, might give him right to call it his own borough. The hon. gentleman had not specified any one act of corruption, therefore it was out of his power to make a specific defence. All he could say was, that he would support the motion, and pursue the charge to the end. He did not in the least apprehend, that want of preparation on his side would prevent him from making a satisfactory defence; at the same time he was convinced, that, with the fullest preparation, the hon. gentleman would be unable to support the charge which he had brought.

Mr T. Luttrell then moved, "That Thomas Hutchins Medlicot, Esq; and six other persons, should be summoned to attend that House on Wednesday evening. The two motions were agreed to unanimously."

Mr Luttrell wished then to know whether he ought to move that Mr Medlicot should be ordered to bring with him the original of any contract made between him and any other person, relative to Milbourne Port. An attested copy he could produce; but he was afraid it might not be admitted as evidence, while the original itself could be procured.

The Attorney General was of opinion, that it would be time enough to refer to the original, when the attested copy should be disputed.

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He enumerated the different grants voted in the Committee of Supply, which amounted to 20,650,000l. In that sum were included the ordinaries and the extraordinaries of the navy, the ordinaries of the army, and the extraordinaries which then lay before the House, but which had not been voted. He had flattered himself, that, in raising this very great sum, he should have been greatly assisted by the India Company; but the propositions which they had laid before him were such that it was impossible he could agree to them; and if they should be laid before Parliament, they never should have his support. This country, in his opinion, had a very just claim to the whole of the territorial revenue in India; in opinion of all parties, this country had at least a right to an equal participation of that revenue with the Company; and, as far as depended on him, he was determined to maintain that right. But, if the assistance of the Company was delayed, it was only delayed; for next year it must necessarily be given; and that together with about 200,000l. a-year annuities, which would fall to the public in less than a year, would make the business of the next budget an easy matter; though at much, perhaps more money would be wanting next year, than for the service of the present. It would, however, be necessary for Parliament to give the Company that notice in April, which by law they are to receive, relative to the debt due to them from the nation.

The navy debt, he said, had increased to such a size, that the count upon navy bills was very high; he therefore proposed to pay off one million and a half of that debt out of this year's loan.

The deficiencies upon the taxes of the two last years, he was forced to say, had exceeded 300,000l. The taxes of last year had fallen short 167,000l. but at that he was little surprised, as they were new, and consequently operated rather as experimental taxes than otherwise. But the house tax, that had been given for 260,000l. had not produced quite 100,000l. This deficiency had not arisen, he was sure, from any defect in the objects of taxation, but through the faults of collection, and the evasion of the householders. That tax had been called partial and unjust; he denied that it merited either of the epithets: He was convinced that the best way to avoid partiality was to rate the House, not according to the number of windows, but according to its value. By the mode of collection, many of the rich had escaped taxation; but though they did not feel the tax, yet it had not been oppressive to the poor. However, as it had not been sufficiently productive, he would take the liberty to propose to the House, from time to time, such regulations as he should think expedient to make the tax efficient.

The offers he had of money were numerous: He had offers of near 20, at least of 19 millions. He had endeavoured to make the loan at 5 per cent. with a tintine of 5 shillings; but the subscribers would not lend on these terms. They had the money; he wanted it, and must have it, therefore was obliged to submit to their terms; which, however, were certainly better than those that he had made last year.

To raise the supplies for the current year, he proposed to issue Exchequer bills to the amount of 3,400,000l. The land and malt tax would furnish him with 2,750,000l.; and the disposable money of the sinking fund he would take at 2,500,000l. In all eight millions six hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The remaining twelve millions he proposed to raise by a loan, with an interest of 4 per cent. which he valued at 74 per cent.; an annuity for 79 years, of 1l. 16s. 3d. which, at 16 years purchase, would produce 29l. For every 100l. subscribed, he would allow four lottery tickets, which sold by Government at 10s. and valued at 12l. 10s. would produce a profit of 10l. upon the four tickets, which was equal to one per cent. Thus valuing stocks, in the four per cents, at

The annuity of 1l. 16s. 3d. at

Profit on the lottery tickets, per cent.

The whole amounting to

the subscriber of 100l. a dozen of 4l.

The payments of the loan he proposed to be in the following manner:

On Saturday next, the 11th inst. 15l. per cent. April 29. 10l. May 26. 10l. June 23. 10l. July 28. 10l. August 15. 15l. September 24. 10l. October 24. 10l. November 24. 10l. In all 100l.

The lottery he proposed should consist of 48,000 tickets; and that the payments of the subscription for them should be according to the dates and sums following:

On Saturday next, the 11th inst. 25l. May 26. 20l. July 14. 25l. September 12. 20l. October 20. 20l. In all 100l.

To pay the interest on 20,650,000l. and provide a fund for the payment of the annuities, he would be obliged to impose taxes that should produce 697,000l. But as he could not speak fully on the taxes then, not being sufficiently prepared for that subject, he would postpone till Friday, when he intended to submit his plan of taxation to the Committee. He did not mean that the second meeting of the Committee should interfere with or delay the progress of the bill for reformation, which was to be committed that day. He wished to meet that bill fairly in Committee, and to deliver his sentiments fully on the subject.

The Noble Lord then concluded with a motion, That the Committee should facilitate the plan which he had laid before them.

Mr Fox, according to annual custom, took the lead in making observations on the Budget, which, however, was allowed not to be bad, but much better than that of last year. The only substantial observation he made was, That if the Noble Lord had been offered nineteen millions, and he wanted only to raise twelve millions by loan, instead of being obliged to submit to the terms proposed by the subscribers, he must necessarily have been master of the terms himself, and, from the glut of money brought to market, make his loan at his own price.

Some other members followed Mr Fox, in making observations on the Noble Lord's plan. And, after much extraneous matter had fallen from the different speakers,

Lord George Gordon rose, and declared he would divide the House on the Noble Lord's motion, as he thought the people ought to be fully satisfied with regard to the object of their several petitions, the expenditure of the public money, before a single shilling more should be voted. He did not mean to retard the business of the nation; but he would even stand up an advocate for the rights of the people. He therefore insisted on the question being put, and the House dividing, which was accordingly done, when there appeared,

Committee were included in the House, but that, in raising before him were and if they should support. This whole of the time country had at with the Committee delayed. It was then: and that to would fall to the next budget they would be wanted, however, notice in April, due to them from

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The last letters from the West-Indies bring the following interesting and important intelligence: That so great a scarcity of provisions prevailed at Martinico, that Mons. de la Mothe Picquet was under the necessity of sending a detachment of seven or eight men of war and store ships to St Eustatia and other places, to procure the necessary supply; of which Admiral Parker receiving intelligence, had so stationed the squadron under his command, that it was impossible for the French ships to return to Martinico without falling in the way of some or other of his cruisers; in consequence whereof the French squadron found it necessary to run into St Martin's Bay, where they remain blocked up by our fleet.

The French have dispatched so many capital ships to the West-Indies, that it is expected the London of 90 guns, will be added to the fleet which is going out to those seas under Commodore Walsingham.

Government on Saturday last received certain advices that the Breit fleet, which sailed the 6th ult. from Breit, were separated in a storm. Some have got back, and the rest not heard of.

It is confidently reported, that advice was received this morning, that three more of Don Langara's fleet were lost in the Bay of Cadiz, soon after the capture and destruction of the greatest part of that Admiral's fleet by Sir George Rodney.

Lieutenant Oakes, of the Prince George, brought over two large baskets of delicious fruits, taken on board one of the Spanish transports, as a present to her Majesty from his Royal Highness Prince William.

The Prothée, and her convoy, were a fleet destined for the Mauritius with stores, in order to enable their forces in that quarter to make an attack on the English settlements, in revenge for the loss of Pondicherry; this scheme, however, is now happily and effectually frustrated, as advice is also received of the Hippotame, of 50 guns, which sailed for the same quarter with two ships under convoy, in October last, being also taken and carried into St Helena.

On Wednesday last a messenger was sent off express from Lord Stormont's office to Beverley in Yorkshire, with an order of Council to apprehend three French persons supposed to be spies. They were taken up on Saturday at Beverley, and committed to Beverley goal by the Mayor of that town.

On Saturday last the cargo of the Dutch ships, consisting of naval stores, &c. taken some time since by Commodore Fielding, were condemned at Doctors Commons. The ships are ordered to be detained till after the examination of certain papers.

Extract of a letter from Gofport, March 6.

Admiral Digby, with 14 sail of the line, is just come to Spithead. They brought up with them a French 64 gun ship, which they took in the Bay, and which is said to have on board 70,000 l. in money.

The Royal George, and some other ships, are put into Plymouth.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, March 7.

This day, in the House of Commons, Mr Viner brought in a bill to restrain the arrest of the person of any defendant, on an execution for debts under forty shillings. It was read a first time.

Lord Beauchamp requested the House would attend to a motion which he was then going to make. There were, he said, certain descriptions of debtors, who, though ready to deliver up their whole property, were never considered as objects fit to be relieved by an insolvent act, and were consequently condemned to perpetual imprisonment; he meant, debtors confined by the Spiritual Courts, and those detained at the suit of the Crown. Excluded from almost every hope of liberty, they pined its goals, and seldom, if ever, experienced the mercy of the Legislature, except on such occasions as no good subject wished to see, the death of the Prince on the Throne: For then, and then only, they were released by a general act of grace. There was likewise another species of prisoners who were objects of the indulgence and compassion of the Legislature. These were persons confined for debts incurred by having been engaged in a contraband trade. There existed indeed, an act of Parliament, by which, in time of war, they might regain their liberty, on entering into his Majesty's service, or finding sufficient substitutes to serve for them. To these men he meant to extend the benefit of the act which he had brought in a few days ago, for explaining and amending the act of the 3rd of George II. commonly called the Lords Act. But, as he did not mean to deprive the service of the assistance of men, who, from their knowledge of the coasts, were very able pilots, he did not mean that they should obtain any benefit from his act in time of war, when, on consenting to become serviceable to their country, they could easily obtain their liberty. But as, in time of peace, their country not standing in need of their services, they were necessarily condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or at least to imprisonment during the time of peace, he wished to afford them some relief, and to deliver them from a confinement which extinguished every ray of comfort in their breast. He concluded by moving, "That instructions be given to the Committee sitting above stairs on a bill to explain and amend an act of the 3rd of the late King to admit of the 3rd of George III. to extend relief to persons confined at the suit of the Crown, and by Spiritual Courts." This motion met with opposition from Mr Barrow and Mr Brett, on the idea that it would encourage smuggling.

Mr T. Townshend entertained a very favourable opinion of the motion. The debtors confined at the suit of the Crown experienced great hardships. He had known one, whose case he had submitted to the Board of Treasury. The person he alluded to had become insolvent, and had delivered up all his effects to his creditors. The Solicitor for the Crown to which he stood indebted, had been negligent, and had not issued an *advent* against his goods, till they had been all sold by the other creditors; against the debtors, the Crown debt would have been paid, and the man might have been freed from the others by an insolvent act. But the other creditors having been paid in the proceeding, the unfortunate man still remained a debtor to the Crown, and consequently a prisoner. In cases of smuggling, he had observed a very great desire, in the Board of Treasury, to free prisoners from the penalty inflicted on them; but, for the sake of the revenue, they had always insisted upon the payment of the duties, on which terms alone they would consent to remit the fine.

The motion passed without a division.

Mr Butler moved for a return of the men, borne and mustered on board his Majesty's fleet, from the 1st January to the 31st of December 1779, distinguishing the seamen from the marines. This motion was calculated to show how many men had been employed in the fleet, more than the compliment voted by Parliament.

Mr T. Luttrell found on the table an account of 17,000 seamen employed, more than had been voted, for whom the nation had been charged 650,000 l. He was confident, that upon an average, the full number voted by Parliament had never been employed. He wished, in order to ascertain the real number employed, to have a list laid before the House, of the monthly returns of men actually borne and mustered. This he moved by way of amendment.

A conversation now took place, in which some observations were made relative to the impress service, and the general state of the navy. Admiral Keppel said, that Ministers ought not to be too sanguine in their hopes from Sir George Rodney; for his ships were certainly not in the best condition. The Sandwich in particular was in a very bad state; and he had been assured, that had the Prince George been clean, the Admiral would have shifted his flag on board of her, and sent the Sandwich home. He admitted, that the Admiralty had given a considerable attention to the preservation of ships by coppering them; but still, as they were not all coppered, as those under the command of Admiral

Parker were very foul, they must necessarily be a burden in a pursuit, to those that were coppered. He did not, however, mean to insinuate, that Admiral Parker's ships were in a worse condition than those of Mons. de la Mothe Picquet. He believed they were equally bad on both sides.

"Mr T. Luttrell insisted, that so far from a greater number of seamen having been employed than had been voted, there was, to his certain knowledge, a deficiency of at least 2000 men in the complements of the 74 gun ships.

"Mr Pantos denied the position, and maintained, that Sir George Rodney's ships were in good condition. The question was then put, and the amendment negatived without a division, and the original motion agreed to.

"Mr Haffey then moved for a list of the officers and men employed in the impress service, specifying port and place; stating the number of men who had been taken into the service by them; and distinguishing the volunteers from the impressed men. This motion was also agreed to.

"The contractors bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Monday next.

"Mr Powis then moved for the third reading of his bill, to regulate county elections. An opposition was made to the bill, but on a division, the motion was carried; another division also took place upon a clause in the bill: It was, however, sent up to the Lords in its original form.

"The report of the resolutions of the Committee of ways and means was then moved for.

"Mr David Harley begged the noble Lord in the blue ribbon would inform him what was meant by the words "the war," for the carrying on of which the present enormous sum was call for? If the noble Lord meant a war with the House of Bourbon, that he had no doubt every man in the kingdom would readily and cheerfully spend his last shilling to pursue; but if, under that expression, the present ruinous war with America was comprehended, and it was the intention of Administration still to persevere in that plan, he would oppose the vote of every shilling that was to be appropriated to so improper a use.

"Mr J. Jobstes recommended short money-bills, after the plan of the Irish, which, he was convinced, would prove more satisfactory to the people.

"Mr Hartley again got up, and expressed his disapprobation of the Minister's conduct, in calling for so much more money from the Committee of ways and means than had been voted in the supply. There had been only eleven millions voted in the supply, and the Committee of ways and means had voted upwards of twenty millions. This, he said, was contrary to a standing order of the House, and was a gross infirmity which ought not to be overlooked.

"Lord North confessed, that only eleven millions had been voted in the supply, and that the order which the Hon. Gentleman alluded to was a standing order of the House; but, he contended, that the infirmity, which complained of, was of that nature, that it could not be remedied. The difference, he said, between the eleven millions and the twenty millions, arose from the extraordinaries of the army, navy, &c. which, although they were not then voted, must be voted in a short time; and it would be impossible to make any distinction, so as to remove the Hon. Gentleman's idea of infirmity.

"No substantial objection being made to the report, it was brought up, and agreed to.

"The bill "to allow the importation of goods and merchandise from Great Britain to New York, and all places in North America, which are or may be in the possession of His Majesty's troops, and from such places to Great Britain, and to allow such goods and merchandise to be so exported and imported, in the same manner as before the passing of the several prohibitory acts of Parliament were allowed to be imported and exported," was presented and read a first time.

"An account of the offices and employments under the Crown in the Office of Ordnance, existing on the 25th of October 1765, with the number of officers employed at that time, with their respective salaries. And also,

"An account of the number and names of the officers in each department in the Office of Ordnance, with their salaries, as they stood on the 5th of January 1779, distinguishing the time when any increase in the number of such officers or their salaries, were made," were presented, the titles read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

"The bill for the better supply of mariners on board His Majesty's ships of war, and the bill relative to the Irish coin, were read a third time, and passed.

"An account was ordered to be laid before the House, of how much of the land tax for 1779, was paid into the Exchequer on the 7th of February last.

"Several ordnance accounts were likewise moved for, and ordered.

"The House, in a Committee on the militia pay bill, went through he same; the report to be received to-morrow.

"When Rodney's fleet left England, it consisted of twenty-one sail of the line; the first ship detached from it was the Hector to the West Indies, with the convoy, before the taking of the prizes off Cape Finisterre; the second was the America, with the above prizes to England; the third and fourth were the Dublin and Shrewsbury to Lisbon, the latter to convoy the former, the other being disabled, that she was obliged to go to dock to repair; the Shrewsbury returned to the fleet, but the Dublin is yet at Lisbon. Sir George Rodney has taken four sail with him to the West Indies, and the Edgar is left at Gibraltar, under the command of Captain Elliot, whose broad pendant is flying at her top-mast head as Commodore.

"His Royal Highness Prince William Henry did not arrive in town on Monday night, but is expected to-morrow, with Admiral Digby, and will appear next day at the Drawing-room."

Upon the 27th November last, died Andrew Grant, Esq; at his house of Mount Rich, in the Island of Grenada.

This day, the Court of Session rose for the spring vacation.

On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the High Court of Justiciary will meet, in order to proceed on the trial of the two footpads frequently mentioned in this paper.

They write from Ely in Fife, that on Thursday forenoon, during the violence of the storm, a sloop belonging to Kinghorn, Robertson master, was wrecked under Captain Kyd's house. One man and two boys were drowned, notwithstanding the assistance given by the inhabitants and Captain Kyd's press-gang, who, at the hazard of their lives, exerted themselves to save the poor people. The master could only be saved with great difficulty.

Several trifling accidents happened in this city and neighbourhood from the above high wind, unnecessary particularly to be mentioned, as they were not attended with any alarming consequences.

Yesterday, the remainder of the 25th, or Edinburgh regiment, arrived in town from Newcastle, and marched up to the castle, to do duty there, along with the rest of that regiment; who were cantoned there some time ago.

We are informed by a correspondent in Glasgow, that the Theatre there has latterly met with very great success; and the Ladies even seem to outdo those of Edinburgh, by bespeaking Play after Play, which has encouraged the Managers to give Mr Aldridge a capital engagement for six nights; and he is to make his first appearance there some time next week.

Fairs for Mid Lothian, for crop 1779, struck yesterday by the Sheriff of Edinburgh;

Per Bill.

SUCH Persons to whom the deceased Mr ROBERT ANDERSON, Seed-merchant and Nurseryman in Edinburgh, stood indebted, are requested immediately, or betwixt and the 20th of March cur't, to lodge exact notes of their claims, specifying the particular articles, and how the same are constituted, with John Tawfe writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. The Seed and Nursery Business is carried on as formerly, under the firm of ANDERSON, LESLIE, AND CO.

GORGIE PRINTFIELD,

Near EDINBURGH.

JAMES REID and COMPANY continue to print Linen and Cotton Cloth, for household-furniture, garments, &c. after the best manner.

Books containing great variety of new fashionable patterns to be seen, and cloths taken in for printing at Edinburgh, by

Mr. Charles Espin and Company, above the Main Guard.

Mr. Thomas Michie merchant, head of Liberton's Wynd.

Mr Orr, in Leith.

Mrs Stewart, in Musselburgh.

Mr Young, in Dalkeith.

Mr Wardlaw, in Haddington.

Mr James Bertram, in Balgove.

Mrs Gilloch, in Dunbar.

Mr Gray, in Dunfermline.

Mr John Morrison, merchant in Berwick.

Mr Lamb, in Selkirk.

Mr Finlay, in Lanark.

Mrs Mitchell, in Linlithgow.

Mr Lithgow, in Falkirk.

Mrs Baird, in Stirling.

Mr Wilson, in Whitburn.

Mr James Johnston, in Alloa.

Mrs Wardlaw, in Dunfermline.

Mr Joseph Brown, in Kirkcaldy.

N. B. Cloth returned with dispatch, carriage free.

ALEXANDER LAIDLAY, at Tulloch, near PERTH, continues to PRINT all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth is taken in

At Edinburgh, by Joseph Lachlan merchant, Lawn-market; John Gourlay merchant; Robert Scone merchant; Peter Campbell merchant; Mrs Orr merchant; Mary Threlkeld milliner; John Maculloch merchant; Robert Rintoul merchant; David Reid merchant; Robert Brown dyer; Mrs Horburgh merchant; John Fairfoul weaver; George Smith merchant; Peter Elder dyer; Mrs. Mudie, at the Laboratory; Alexander Burn merchant; John Mudie merchant; Mrs Paton merchant, and Mr. Laidlay at the Tannage; and at Tulloch, by Alexander Laidlay.

At all which places the pattern-books will be shown, and receipts granted.

ALEX. LAIDLAY will not be answerable for small pieces of old gowns.

N. B. A considerable number of New Patterns have been added to the books.

SALTON BARLEY-MILL BLEACHFIELD.

ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above field, will bleach Cloth, at the following prices, viz.

All Plain Linen wove in a		1600 and 1700, at	5 d.
900 reed or under, at 2 d. per yard	2½	1800 and above,	6 d.
1000,	3	Satinets and Tweelings,	5
1100,	3½	Damasks and Cottons,	4
1200,	4	Cambrics, Lawns, } and Diapers,	3
1300,	4½		
1400 and 1500,	5		

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in by James Murray merchant, at his shop, head of Todrick's Wynd, Edinburgh; James Wright, junior, at his house; St Andrew's Street, Leith; Charles Watson weaver, Dalkeith; Andrew Watson weaver, Musselburgh; William Mackenzie fletcher, Ford Path-head; Mrs Dow vintner, Prestonpans; David Smith candlemaker, Haddington; James Mabane weaver, Aberdare; Mrs Smith merchant, Dunbar; and at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

INGLISGREEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near Redhall, two miles and a half west from Edinburgh, 1780.

HUGH M'WHIRTER, from Traill, near Dumfries, will bleach Cloth at the following prices, viz.

All plain Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding		1700 and all above, 6d. per yard.	5 d.
900 warp, at	2½ d. per yard.	1600 and 1700, at	5 d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	1800 and above,	6 d.
1200,	3½ d.	Satinets and Tweelings,	5
1300,	4 d.	Damasks and Cottons,	4
1400,	4½ d.	Cambrics, Lawns, }	3
1500,	5 d.	and Diapers,	3
1600,	5½ d.		

Cloth for this field taken in by

Mrs Jean Bannatyne manufacturer, opposite to the City-guard,

Angus M'Donald cloth-merchant, Lawn-market, James Shaw merchant, head of St John's street, Canongate,

George Alexander weaver, Portsburgh,

James Geddes grocer, head of Cowgate,

Robert Gibson weaver, Pleasance,

Robt Douglas stationer, foot of Horse Wynd, Cowgate,

Alexander M'Intosh merchant, head of New Street, Canongate,

Joseph Archibald feedman, Chapel-street,

Alexander Clark weaver, Picardy,

Charles Cowan merchant, Leith,

William Douglas merchant,

George Temple weaver,

John Watt weaver,

John Allan merchant,

Alexander Johnston merchant,

William Leith merchant,

Alexander Thomson merchant,

Walter Sommerville bookseller,

John Mosman schoolmaster,

Henry Kinloch merchant,

Peter Nicol merchant,

William Orem postmaster,

Robert Sommerville merchant,

Peter Christie grocer,

Alexander Tweedie merchant,

And at the Bleachfield: At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Intakers in the country may send their cloth by the carriers, either to the field, or to the Warehouse, at Mr Geddes's shop, grocer, head of the Cowgate.

All those who chuse to have their cloth only half bleached, will please to mark Half White on the end of their webs.

All cloth will be wet bleached, if the contrary is not desired.

CARRON OFFICE, March 7, 1780.

WANTED, an experienced MINER; to sink an Engine Pit at Kinnaird Colliery. He must find workmen, and engage to finish the work in a limited time. Application to be made at this Office.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of LESLIE, with the GARDENS and PLEASURE-GROUND, and as much inclosed ground as the tenant chuse. The house is very large, consisting of above thirty apartments; and, both for elegance and accommodation, is one of the best in Scotland.—The furniture of the principal rooms is suited to the house. Its situation is noble and romantic, being on a rising ground between two rivers which join a little below it. The ground about the house is open, with large woods at a proper distance. The view from it is extensive and agreeable. It lies in the county of Fife, about seven miles north from Kinghorn, in a pleasant and plentiful country, and where there is game of all kinds at a small distance.

John Tait writer to the signet, Prince's street, Edinburgh, will receive proposals for a lease.

The premises will be shown by the gardener at Leslie House.

A GOOD HOUSE AND FARM TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday first, the Mansion-house, Garden, and Office-houses of KINLOCH, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with any quantity of ground that is desired, not exceeding 90 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and of an excellent soil. Kinloch is situated about three miles east of Cupar in Angus, on the great north road, in a fine country. The lesees may have kains, carriages, and services, if he inclines, at a reasonable conversion.

For particulars, apply to John Smith writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Peter Ogilvy of Potento, near Cupar Angus.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE TO LET.

To be LET for the space of nineteen years, or such other term, as may be agreed on, the Farm of OLD GREENLAW and HOWLARIG, belonging to the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and shire of Berwick, consisting of about 260 acres. Entry to the grās and houses at Whitunday 1781, to the arable lands at Martinmas after.

This farm lies about 36 measured miles from Edinburgh, upon the great road to England.

N. B. Proposals to be given in to Mr Robert Scot Moncrieff merchant in Edinburgh, Treasurer to said Hospital, any time between the first day of May next.

SALE of OAK WOOD.

To be SOLD by public roup on Friday the 7th April next, in the house of Henry Oat innkeeper in D'ane.

THE full grown OAK WOODS, belonging to the Earl of Moray, on his lands of Bridge of Turk, Blairgarie, Culentogie, and Brackland, in the parish of Callander in Montrose, and the Wood of Down. The bark can be easily conveyed to Manor Newk, a little below Stirling Bridge, as there are very good roads from all the woods to the place of shipping; and the woods may be seen any time before the day of sale. The tenant of Blairgarie will show these in the parish of Callander; and Allan Stuart, ground-officer at Doune, the wood of Doune. If any persons incline to make a private bargain before the day of roup, they may give in their proposals to Mr Forrest of Deanstown, or Mr Maule at Donebristle, who are authorized to finish the sale.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeeshoufe, upon Tuesday the 14th day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THAT Commodious LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, entering off the east side of the head of the Scale-stair, in that tenement of land called Henderson's Land, to the west of the Back Stairs, leading from the Parliament Close to the Cowgate, consisting of five rooms, presently possessed by Mrs M'Gregor, at the rent of 8 l. Sterling.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Tate, at Mr Balfour's Argyle Square.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following SUBJECTS, known by the name of BAILLIE'S LAND, lying in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalene Chapel, viz.

I. Two LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at 12 l. the other at 10 l.

II. Three LODGINGS or DWELLING HOUSES, the first storey rented at 20 l. and the second and third at 21 l.

62 o o

III. The fourth storey rented at 31 l. 10 o o

IV. A good STABLE, and sundry LAIGH HOUSES, lying in the back close, paying in whole, 11 o o

1. 125 10 o

The shops front the street, and are commodious. The three lodgings immediately above consist each of four good rooms, servants-room, kitchen, pantry, several closets, with a cellar. Each lodging has a large handsome lobby, marble chimney-piece in the dining-room, and is otherwise well fitted up. The fourth storey consists of a genteel dining-room, a very handsome drawing room 12 feet square by 13 feet high, with three bed-rooms on the same flat; two garret rooms with vents, and two smaller ones, all entering within the house; a kitchen, and many other conveniences. There is likewise a good cellar belonging to this lodging, fitted up with catacombs. The entry to all these houses is by a good well lighted scale-stair, from a neat plain-stone court. The whole are houses of an uncommon genteel appearance for their rents; the fourth, in particular, will accommodate a very large family.

The above subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Company, at 6000 l. Scots, and the premium paid up; and for the encouragement of purchasers, they will be sold together or separately, their entry to be at Whitunday first.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premises.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT HOUSE in Adam's Square, belonging to Mr Buchan of Keile, consisting of a kitchen, scullery, servant's hall, housekeeper's apartment, &c. on the ground-storey. On the second storey, a dining-room and two back parlours. On the third storey, a drawing-room, a bed-chamber, and dressing-room. Fourth storey, four bed-chambers, closets, &c. And on the fifth storey, three garret-rooms. There is also a back-court, cellars, a coach-houfe, and stables for four horses.

Mr Buchan's house to be seen every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, betwixt the hours of eleven and one.

To be sold, by public roup, upon the 15th day of June next

within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, the following Subjects which belonged to the deceased Lady Diana Middleton, viz.

The House, Offices, Garden, Shrubbery, and Parks of DRUMSHEUGH, situated within a short mile of Edinburgh, by the Queensferry road.

From the natural beauty of the grounds, and the varied prospect which they command, it may be reckoned one of the most elegant villas about Edinburgh.

N. B. The place will be shown by the servants who reside in the house.

ALSO, a Large House in Nicholson's Street, elegantly finished, consisting of a ground-floor and two upper floors, with a large area, and back court of offices.

N. B. The place will be shown by the servants, who reside in the house.

The title-deeds are to be seen in the hands